

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

President Roca has gone to Cordoba for the summer.
There were eleven suicides in Buenos Aires last week.

The general postoffice of Buenos Aires has been removed to the Anchorena palace, corner of Calles Reconquista and Corrientes.

The *Montevideo Times* says that nine leagues to the east of Chosmalal large and valuable deposits of pure sulphur have been found.

Ex-President Herrera y Obes, now residing in Uruguay, has issued a manifesto to the *colorado* party of Uruguay against President Cuestas.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the River Plate will be opened at Montevideo on March 7th, and Bishop C. C. McCabe will preside.

The Argentine government finding the six docks of Port Madero, Buenos Aires, insufficient, has ordered the construction of another dock on lands reclaimed from the river.

The population of Buenos Aires on 30th November was calculated at 817,799. In November 2,346 births, of which 381 were illegitimate, 510 marriages and 1,624 deaths were recorded. There were 20,256 immigrants and 6,834 emigrants.

The customs revenue at Montevideo for last year amounted to \$9,426,535, which is \$578,402 less than the receipts for 1899, and \$46,442 less than those for 1898. Quarantine restrictions and commercial depression will account for the trouble.

A Montevideo telegram of the 10th inst. says the foreign ministers of Uruguay and Argentina had that day signed a treaty in regard to jurisdiction over the territorial waters of the island of Martin Garcia, which commands the channels of the Uruguay and Parana rivers.

The foreign capital invested in Argentina is estimated by Washington authorities at \$614,322,812, distributed as follows:

Banks.....	\$ 32,831,901
Railroads.....	457,122,085
Tramways.....	26,970,017
Pastoral and agricultural.....	24,232,974
Electrical and Gas works.....	17,956,165
Sundry commercial.....	35,004,675
Total.....	\$614,322,812

It is reported that the British government intends purchasing 5,000 miles in the Argentine republic for use with their mountain batteries in South Africa. The said miles are to stand not less than one metre 20 centimetres in height, to be quiet in harness, and to be in such condition as to be ready for immediate service. Cordoba is mentioned as the most suitable district in which these animals can be obtained. The shipments, it is said, are to be made from Rosario in March next. Should the war continue as it is going on at present all these miles will be needed, and it would not surprise us if more horses were purchased before March. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

Up to 1899 a tax of 35 cents was paid on each sheep slaughtered for consumption in this city. This was raised to 50 cents this year or twenty cents per kilos. Next year the tax is to be no less than 80 cents, though the municipality cannot show anything but unpaid pecuniary for the money. This is exclusive of a thousand and one taxes which the meat pays indirectly, such as market dues and port taxes. In all the taxation is 40% of the sheep. No wonder we pay more for the poorest specimens of the Argentine sheep than the people in Europe pay for our finest mutton. People have to stint themselves of meat as if they lived in the equatorial regions instead of in a land where two inches of ice is common and where snow is seen at sea level once in a decade at least. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

In spite of the prevalence of reports of hailstorms, phytoxoxia, drought, excess of rain, and other usual grievances, ventilated yearly, about this season, we note that the probable yield of wine in the San Juan and Mendoza provinces is calculated to be about 200,000 "bordalesas" more, this coming season, than it was the last. The wine, it is said to be of a poor average quality, and this is attributed to the carelessness, or indifference, of the vintners, who do not appear to aim at producing quality but set themselves more to quantity. We can quite imagine this to be the case, as we see that the demand for the article known as *must* is always very large, and precludes for the majority of the producers anything like the possibility of making good wine in the provinces themselves. Our impression is, that most of the provincial wines are made here in the city, by all sorts and kinds of concoctions with the year-old *must* which is received from the "bodegones" in Mendoza and San Juan. Of course, there are exceptions to this general rule, but we fear that a foreigner arriving in this country, and asking to taste San Juan or Mendoza wine would form a very poor opinion of the average drink which goes under those names. And there is all the greater pity that this should be so, as, if properly treated, the wine from the Cuyo provinces is very excellent, and for purity and flavour can hold its own with many of those brought from France and Spain, and which from the long sea-voyage which they have to make, are fortified and dugged with different ingredients so as to ensure their arrival in merchantable condition.

—Review, Buenos Aires, Dec. 29.

SOUTH AMERICA LEAST KNOWN.

When we recall the fact that the Spaniards crossed South America from sea to sea more than three centuries ago, and that nearly every city on its coast was founded in the age of the Columbian explorers, it seems strange that today our southern neighbor is the least known of all the continents.

There are not so many big white spaces on the map of Africa as on that of South America.

If we study the history of South American exploration, we find some surprising facts. One is that up to 1875 not a single government in that continent had sent out any expeditions or spent any money to explore the unknown parts of their territories. Until within the past few years nearly all the exploration of this century in that continent, excepting in Argentina, was due to private enterprise.

Thus it happens that none of the Cordilleran states from Venezuela to Chile has as yet emerged from the stage of rough, pioneer exploration.

A considerable part of their territory, as in the southeastern part of Colombia,

is still almost wholly unknown. Some of them, like Bolivia, have made no attempt whatever, except in small districts around the chief towns, to carry out official surveys. They have to thank foreign explorers for most that they themselves know of their own countries.

The same condition of affairs is to be observed among the Atlantic states as far south as Uruguay. The Guianas, except for a narrow strip along the coasts, are still on the threshold of the beginning of exploration.

Brazil, with a territory nearly as large as our own, has not a single establishment like our geological or coast and geodetic surveys to make a careful geographical study of any part of its vast domain. All the official explorations that have been made in any part of Brazil are work of some of the individual states. Scarcely a traveller has crossed any of the northeastern states from Maranhao to Pernambuco, and much of the interior, except along the river courses, is still quite unknown. The wide wildernesses between the large tributaries of the Amazon are completely a terra incognita.

In Argentina, however, very satisfactory progress has been made in exploration in the past quarter of a century. Argentina has the advantage of geological and meteorological establishments and foreign scientific men in the service of the state and the universities, whose labors have largely enhanced the value of all official geographical work.

Just as sportsmen travel thousands of miles to reach the big game of central Africa, India and Manchuria, so explorers will turn, in the next century, to the large, untraversed areas of South America as the best fields the world has now to offer for original pioneer research in the way of geographical discovery. — *New York Sun*.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1900.

The medical statistician of the department of public health has published the following general returns for the past year for the urban districts of this capital, compared with 1899:

	1900	1899
Total mortality.....	13,971	15,630
Deaths from infectious diseases:		
Pulmonary consumption.....	2,726	2,615
Malarial diseases.....	1,016	1,335
Small-pox.....	590	1,395
Yellow fever.....	344	731
Baboon pest.....	292	—
Beriberi.....	152	149
Typhoid fever.....	102	119
Influenza.....	88	36
Dysentery.....	64	65
Malaria.....	42	62
Diphtheria and croup.....	15	21
Deaths according to nationality:		
Brazilians.....	10,316	11,399
Foreigners.....	3,547	4,686
Unknown.....	108	115
Births.....	13,853	14,235
Legitimate.....	10,608	10,693
Illegitimate.....	3,230	3,512
Stillbirths.....	1,151	1,135
Marriages.....	2,377	2,345

SHIPPING NOTES

An invoice of merchandise valued at \$1,384,000 is stated to have paid freight to the amount of 2,625,810 from Pernambuco to Manaus.

A telegram from Washington says that Admiral Farquhar will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron of the United States navy and will replace Admiral Schley in command of the South Atlantic fleet. — *B. A. Herald*.

It is announced from Rio Janeiro that a Brazilian squadron will be sent to the Plate, to remain the greater part of January. We expect it will spend most of the time in Buenos Aires, relations there with Brazil being more cordial than they are here. — *Montevideo Times*, Jan. 3.

The United States cruiser "Atlanta," which comes to join the South Atlantic station, replacing the "Montgomery," entered port on Monday evening, exchanging the usual salutes. She will be remembered as having been here some seven or eight years ago with the squadron of Rear-Admiral Gherardi. She is a cruiser of 3,180 tons displacement, and 18 guns. She is under command of Frigate Captain E. O. Pendleton, and has a complement of 335 all told. — *Montevideo Times*, Dec. 27.

THE RIO NEWS.

[January 15th, 1901.]

Insurance.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling

Reserved fund £ 600,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £ 1,227,500

Reserve fund 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Capital £ 1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

1, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total funds on 1st Dec. 1899 £ 14,409,089

Authorized Capital £ 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

FOR SALE.

A large and well-mounted

Printing Office

Suitable for publishing and commercial work, employing an excellent reputation for the good quality of its work and conveniently located. It possesses one double-cylinder and two single cylinder presses, several small job presses, electric motor and all useful machinery, tools and material for turning out a large quantity of work.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

The proprietor wishes to sell in order to withdraw from business because of broken health.

Further particulars may be obtained by inquiry at this office.

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U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 9, Rua do Março. RUGENE SRINGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directors

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 25th and 28th of each month, and on the 2nd Sunday of each month at 11 a.m. and on Sunday evenings at 7 p.m. according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co., 32 Rua do Ouro Preto.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D., British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de São João, 1º de Março. Divine service in Portuguese every Sunday. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 7 p.m. Wednesdays. Gospel preaching at 6½ p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month. *Praying next services*: S. S. every Sabbath at 11 a.m., Worship at 12 noon. Preaching at 7½ p.m. Wednesdays. Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting at 8½ p.m. Wednesdays. Messages for the Pastors may be left at Rua Ajuda 29, or Rua Comte de Mello 78.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 28, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

V. F. SOREN, Pastor.

CAIXA 353

PTROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Av. General Marechal Dantas, 10. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sundays; 7½ p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directors

Dr. BRISAY, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages, Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rua Quitanda, No. 45.

Dr. CARLOS FELDHALG: Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p.m.; residence: No. 37, Rua Marquez de Almeida.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 21, Rua da Quitanda. Dr. H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-ING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias—Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*: Rua da Carioca (Formerly Imperial), 3rd floor; W. J. LEARY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 21, Carioca.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda. Dr. H. C. TUCKER, Agent. Rua Sete de Setembro, 16-18 (Sociedade Secretaria), coffee-houses from 10 to 1 o'clock. R. A. W. SLOAN, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, H. O. Treasurer.

Important and well-known Distillers at Chateauneuf require purchasing agents; monopoly. Address, with Bankers references, "Chateauneuf" c/o Street's Agency, 30 Cornhill, London, England.

Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the *Albatross* of Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathas Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Neelandia Amarula, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl-disease has already gone."

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, FARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg" Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 202.)BRANCH-OFFICES IN SÃO PAULO AND SANTOS
(Caixa 202.) (Caixa 105.)

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and
M. A. von Rothschild, Sohne, Frankfurt a. M.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London.

Manchester and Liverpool
Dresdner Banking Company Limited, London.

Union Bank of London, Limited, London,
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Heim & Co., Paris.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris,
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

De Nedde & Co., Paris.

Portugal . . . Banco Lisbon & Açores and corresp.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank
business.

Theil-Gutschow,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 10, Rue Haussmann.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 593, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do . . . 900,000
Reserve fund . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, Rue Haussmann, Pernambuco, Para, Santos,
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
Mendoza and Payandéa.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
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And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmer's Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK.
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THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PAKA, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO
BRAZIL

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rue da Alfandega.

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Distrito
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

In payment of its debts on old account the
Banco da Republica issued last month *inscrições* (3,000 units) to the amount of 22,635,500\$,
which, added to 49,800,000\$ issued in November,
make a total of 63,444,500\$. Of the
inscrições thus issued, 47,799,800\$ have been
withdrawn from circulation and destroyed,
4,978,400\$ were in the possession of the bank
at the end of the month and 8,977,800\$ were
held by the Banco Rural e Hipotecario.
The sales reported in December amounted to
1,841,500\$ at prices varying from 600\$ to 650\$
per 1,000\$, against 1,298,100\$ reported in
November at prices varying from 600\$ to 700\$.
The loss sustained by creditors who received
the 63,444,500\$ in payment of the bank's in-
debtedness, may be estimated, on the basis of
these prices, at nearly 23,000,000\$. By thus
paying its debts, not only with a large abso-
lute, but also without any cash expenditure
and by realising on salable assets, the bank
was able to accumulate in December 2,475,
958\$67 in cash, which added to the cash balance
of 6,361,581\$215 on Nov. 30 make a
cash balance of 8,637,667\$582 at the end of
December. It was also able to pay off its
debt on old account to the national treasury,
thus making in that debt a reduction of 2,400,
000 in gold and 2,512,269\$595 in currency.
To the government it is doubtless very convenient
to obtain ready money for its immediate
necessities by realising on the bank's assets, but
it must not be forgotten that this is accom-
plished at the expense of the tax payers and
the bank's creditors, the latter being responsible
for the payment of the principal and interest of
these *inscrições* after having lost nearly 1,40,
000\$ sacrificed by the government last
February in the agreement then made with
the bank.

In this connection it is pertinent to remark
that no part of the bank's indebtedness to the
national treasury now figures in the balan-
ce-sheets under the title of *redução de fundo*.
And yet, since the 31st of last August, the
government has certainly not banned currency
to the amount of 57,694,437\$583, which at that
date was the amount of that fund at the bank.

The following statement shows the reduc-
tions made during the month in some of the
most important of the bank's assets:

Government bonds belonging to the reserve
fund:

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 10,462,000\$000

* Dec. 31 . . . 9,791,000\$000

Reduction . . . 671,000\$000

Other government bonds and sundry public
funds:

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 26,125,552\$169

* Dec. 31 . . . 25,883,471\$099

Reduction . . . 242,080\$470

The total reduction in the amount of public
funds in the month of December will con-
sequently 91,308\$0470. In the whole of the year
1900 it was 44,871,563\$050.

Shares and debentures of banks and com-
panies:

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 59,101,120\$115

* Dec. 31 . . . 56,445,573\$045

Reduction . . . 2,652,567\$070

The reduction in the whole of the year 1900
was 12,328,407\$506.

Bills discounted:

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 20,629,333\$455

* Dec. 31 . . . 12,202,294\$259

Reduction . . . 8,427,039\$196

In the whole of the year 1900 the reduction
was 18,792,442\$102.

Guaranteed accounts current:

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 71,736,811\$046

* Dec. 31 . . . 71,374,797\$701

Reduction . . . 362,015\$345

The reduction in the whole of the year 1900
was 50,234,081\$179.

Bonus loans:

Principal :

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 33,500,843\$520

* Dec. 31 . . . 32,934,819\$660

Reduction . . . 566,023\$860

In the whole of the year 1900 the reduction
was 5,288,076\$590.

Bonus loans:

Interest :

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 5,026,836\$930

* Dec. 31 . . . 4,968,006\$040

Reduction . . . 58,830\$890

In the whole of the year 1900 there was an
increase of 970,831\$570 in the amount of un-
paid interest on these loans.

Real Estate :

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 10,205,831\$932

* Dec. 31 . . . 10,126,327\$593

Reduction . . . 79,504\$339

The reduction in the whole of the year 1900
was 3,266,027\$575.

Bills receivable:

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 4,629,786\$100

* Dec. 31 . . . 4,142,002\$060

Reduction . . . 487,783\$140

During the whole of the year 1900 the
amount of bills receivable increased 410,
231\$497.

Accounts current and general accounts
current:

Unpaid debts:

Amount on Nov. 30 . . . 6,730,699\$114

* Dec. 31 . . . 6,584,031\$163

Reduction . . . 146,667\$346

From the foregoing figures it appears that
in the aggregate amount of ten classes of
assets there was a reduction of 13,693,510\$565
in the month of December and that in six of
these classes the reduction in the whole of the
year 1900 was 134,783,595\$583. Thus the sale
of assets of the Banco da Republica, the issue
of *inscrições* and burdensome taxation have
all contributed and continue to contribute to
divert capital from business channels, to
aggravate the stringency of the money market,
to cause losses and business failures, to dis-
courage enterprise, to impoverish the people,
to check the normal growth of production and
consumption and to retard the development
of the resources of the country. And all this
is the result of a narrow and unenlightened
financial policy, which consists merely of a
series of blind and frantic efforts made, with
reckless disregard of consequences, for the
purpose of obtaining ready money. And, when
we venture to complain, we are informed that
for the sake of financial improvement we must
expect to suffer, the government and its agents
apparently not knowing that financial improve-
ment results not from the sufferings but from the prosperity of the productive
classes.

On new account, as we learn from the
balance-sheet, the bills discounted by the
Banco da Republica amounted on Dec. 31 to
5,753,542\$594, against 4,361,585\$234 on Nov.
30, and the guaranteed accounts current to
1,769,667\$043 at the end of December against
1,255,789\$134 at the end of November. The
increase was only 1,391,562\$161 in the amount of
bills discounted and only 513,575\$590 in the
amount of the balances on account current.

These figures show that the reorganized
bank is doing almost nothing to mitigate the
effects of the crisis which in September deprive-
red the business community of Rio de Janeiro
of the assistance of some of its principal banks.
In 1899 the Banco da Republica alone dis-
counted bills to the average amount of 9,000,
000 a month, and at the end of the year the
amount of discounted bills which field was
20,994,736\$561. The amount of the balances on
guaranteed account current at the end of
the same year was 12,605,858\$588.

That the reorganized bank does not yet
inspire general confidence is shown by the
smallness of the increase in deposits. These
at the end of last month amounted to 8,053,
535\$311, against 6,273,526\$537 at the end of
November, the increase being only 1,780,
088\$474. In 1899, under the bank's old *regime*,
the deposits on open account current alone
averaged over 61,000,000\$ a month and
amounted at the end of the year to 65,940,
254\$528. The deposits for fixed periods amount-
ing at the same date to 32,451,612\$537. In
making these statements we are not actuated
by any desire to censure the present adminis-
tration of the bank, which is doubtless doing
all it can to assist the business community.
We are merely showing that the reorganiza-
tion of the bank in conformity with the

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

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RIO DE JANEIRO

measures voted by congress at the government's instigation, has not produced the effects desired by business men.

The figures relating to the bank's exchange business are as follows:

Exchange account:	
Amount on Nov. 30	3,135,625\$40
" " Dec. 31	4,335,378\$550

Increase

1,199,753\$410

Liability in gold to the national treasury on exchange account:

Amount on Nov. 30	4,982,608\$760
" " Dec. 31	6,222,228\$210

Increase

2,239,613\$50

Liability to foreign bankers:

Amount on Nov. 30	£416,700
" " Dec. 31	886,340

Increase

£469,640

Remittances to foreign bankers:

Amount on Dec. 31	£442,580
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The foreign funds belonging to the bank amounted on Dec. 31 to £854,126, against £776,920 on Nov. 30, the increase being £77,200.

The balance in favor of the national treasury on account current amounted on Dec. 31 to £496,670\$780, against £859,923\$ on Nov. 30, the increase being 4,635,747\$780.

The bank seems to be transferring to the new account collaterals and other securities deposited on old account. The respective figures are as follows:

Old account:	
Amount on Nov. 30	267,047,102\$98
" " Dec. 31	254,119,952\$465

Reduction

12,927,150\$483

New account:

Amount on Nov. 30	2,861,736\$480
" " Dec. 31	15,171,156\$340

Increase

12,309,419\$860

There is not much difference between the reduction on old account and the increase on new account, and this leads us to believe that the collaterals constituting the respective amounts were for most part transferred from the former account to the latter. It is, consequently, natural to suppose that a considerable part of the amount of bills discounted and guaranteed accounts current does not represent money recently furnished to business men, but merely the renewal of old obligations to the bank. What, then, has become of the money which the bank has received from various sources? Apparently it has been applied to the reduction of the bank's old debt to the national treasury, to the exchange business and to the increase of the cash balances on old and new account, whose combined amount at the end of last month was 21,225,379\$822, against 13,021,811\$268 on Nov. 30, the figures for the new account being as follows:

Amount on Nov. 30	6,660,127\$053
" " Dec. 31	12,587,912\$440

Increase

5,927,785\$387

— There has been no end of fun over Paul Kruger's alleged remark that the Boer resistance would stagger humanity, or something of that sort, but if the telegrams are correct the threat is not so far out of the way so far as London is concerned. Who would have dreamed when the war began against a handful of uncouth South African farmers that a panic in London would result?

Rio Cricket and Athletic Association

The General Meeting of the above Association will be held on Saturday next, 19th inst., at the City Club, at 4.30 p.m.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA N. 16.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stocks, quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1901.

We may be permitted to say at this time that the abrupt termination last week of the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States based on the proposals of the United States minister at this capital, is exactly what we claimed that it would be. It was our opinion that the Brazilian government had no intention whatever of accepting the proposals made, but that it would prolong the negotiation as long as possible as a means of gaining time. Brazil has absolutely nothing to gain under existing conditions, and her present administration is not far-sighted enough to grant concessions unfavorable to present revenues in order to secure advantages in the distant future. It has been our opinion from the beginning that Brazil would entertain the subject seriously only when her interests had become prejudiced by imposts levied by the United States on Brazilian products. There is no sentiment in the matter at all, and Brazil will never grant one single concession for that reason. The American minister, who has been annoyed by our plain speaking, will now see that we were perfectly right. We had no desire to misrepresent the situation, nor to offend diplomatic susceptibilities, but as the subject is a public one and as our experience of Brazilian administrative methods covers many more years than Minister Bryan's residence here, we considered it right and proper to express our opinion on the matter. As a journalist and American citizen our interest in the negotiation could not be questioned, and when we saw what Mr. Bryan failed to see—the insincerity of the Brazilian government—our privilege of commenting on the subject became a duty. How the United States government will now act, will probably soon be made known, but we can not believe that it will renew the negotiation here in Rio de Janeiro. The surer policy will now be for the United States to carry into effect the provisions of the act authorizing the negotiation of these treaties, and then let Brazil initiate the next negotiation at Washington. Either this, or drop the negotiation altogether and give up the policy of securing commercial advantages by means of special treaties. To continue such a negotiation as that which has been in progress here for over eighteen months, would be a capital mistake.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

For a long time, thanks to the rubber trade, Pará seemed able to bear any burden that the government chose to impose upon it. The people were apparently prosperous and the revenue constantly increased. Occasionally, it is true, we thought, as we stated at

the time, that we detected symptoms of exhaustion; but in 1899 the customs receipts were much larger than those for any previous year, the figures from 1896 to 1899 being as follows:

1896	19,411,122\$
1897	22,800,501\$
1898	22,261,503\$
1899	27,549,836\$

Last year, however, the unfavorable symptoms were unmistakable and there was a large decrease in revenue. In our figures, unfortunately, the returns for October are missing. Comparing the customs receipts with those for the corresponding months of the two previous years we have the following result:

1898 (11 mos.)	20,395,617\$
1899 (")	25,265,689\$
1900 (")	18,246,618\$

For the important port of Santos the figures are almost as unfavorable as those for Rio de Janeiro, the customs receipts being as follows:

1896	41,965,639\$
1897	38,756,278\$
1898	39,866,778\$
1899	30,337,743\$
1900	25,625,604\$

Incomplete returns from sundry custom-houses show receipts amounting to 31,645,844\$ for 1900, against 32,088,741\$ at the same custom-houses for the corresponding months of 1899.

The foregoing figures and those which we published in our last issue enable us to make the following comparative statement of the revenue collected, as far as has been ascertained at present, in the years 1899 and 1900:

1899 :	
Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco custom-houses	142,858,623\$
Pará custom-house (excluding the month of October, not reported)	25,265,689\$
Incomplete returns from sundry custom-houses	32,088,741\$
Rio de Janeiro general revenue office	23,279,389\$

22,492,412\$
Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco custom-houses
123,348,548\$
Pará custom-house (excluding the month of October, not reported)
18,246,618\$
Incomplete returns from sundry custom-houses
31,645,844\$
Rio de Janeiro general revenue office
26,345,075\$

199,866,085\$

The receipts of the Central Railway, which amounted in 1899 to 32,527,861\$, are said to have been less in 1900. The receipts of government telegraphs are also said to have decreased.

A careful examination of the foregoing figures leads us to believe that the total revenue for the year 1900 did not exceed 300,000,000\$, which is over 40,000,000\$ less than the budget estimate. It is possible, however, that complete returns may present a more favorable showing than those which we have been able to obtain up to the present.

THE LAST CENTURY.

I can find no special reason, remarked Uncle Abner, to rejoice over the passing of the last century. It was essentially the people's century—a century in which liberty was achieved in greater measure for the masses, justice was secured to them beyond anything before known, and a larger measure of comfort, education and dignity was assured to them and to their children.

In looking back over the past century, one can not fail to be struck by the immense progress made by the people. At the close of the preceding century they had won the right to govern themselves in one or two countries, and they began the nineteenth century with what was then considered an experiment. The result has been that under intelligent popular government greater progress has been made, materially and intellectually, than was ever before known. And the influence of this experiment has gone out over the whole world, liberalizing other forms of government and improving the well-being of the people everywhere.

Then consider how much the inventions of the century have improved their condition. The telegraph has contributed to their better knowledge of the world, the steam railway and steamboat has enlarged trade and given infinitely better facilities for travel and information, the sewing machine has made woman's work much lighter, and a hundred other machines have lightened the work of the toilers on the farm and in the factory. Everywhere men and women have shorter hours of labor, lighter work, more leisure, more information and education. They are happier, brighter and more hopeful. There are exceptions, and there are dark places, but of these I am not speaking. I am looking at the world in general, at the progress which has been made by the most enlightened nations, at the newspapers, periodicals, books, schools, libraries, benevolent institutions, learned professions and social opportunities provided for the people everywhere. All these make for the happiness and growth of the people, and they indicate a degree of intelligence, comfort and permanent advancement which no previous century has ever afforded.

Of course the revival of militarism during the closing years of the century is ominous and disquieting, but its effects are for the twentieth century. It may destroy much that has been gained, but I believe that the people will rise against it when they begin to see its reactionary effects, and then the progress of the nineteenth century may still be saved for them and their children forever.

If the municipal authorities of Niteröy can be induced to take a broader view of the situation, they can now secure a very large measure of development and prosperity for that city. The cost of living, the heavy rents and greatly increased taxation in this capital, must inevitably drive out many residents, commercial establishments and factories. If the Niteröy authorities are wise, they will get in small part of this outflow. Taxes should be kept down, restrictions on trade and industry should be abolished, and encouragement should be offered for the location of industries on that side of the bay. This will mean employment for the people, trade for its commercial establishments, tenants for all the new houses that can be built, and revenue for the municipal government. It needs no more than a moderately liberal policy, and a little sensible encouragement. Under such a policy the harassed manufacturers of this capital would very soon be moving across the bay.

AMONG the many mismanaged public departments which are provided for us by an essentially paternal description of government, perhaps the most inefficient is that charged with the street-cleaning service. It was formerly a private enterprise, and was managed fairly well. Under the Cesário Alvim dispensation it became a public service, and with the result that the work is badly organized and badly done. The fault is to be found in the employment of incompetent politicians and *polólogos* for the direction of the service—a practice which has led to complete failure in other departments as well. When the government learns that all services of this character should be entrusted to competent business men, then we may escape the humiliating spectacle to which we have been treated the past week. It is a disgrace to the city and its government that its laborers should be compelled to go four and five months without pay, and a worse disgrace that its officials treat these poor people as outlaws when they say they can not go on any longer without their wages. Justice is of more importance in this world than official dignity, and the world will judge such acts from the sufferings they cause, rather than from the resistance to official orders which has resulted.

THERE is to be a solemn reunion of Argentine journalists at Buenos Aires this year, and it may be presumed that a cordial invitation will be sent up for Rio to send down representatives of the Brazilian press. It is not a bad idea, providing efforts are made to purify and improve the newspaper. There is always something to be said in favor of combined, harmonious action, and when it comes to such an organization for the newspapers of a country great good must result from it. Of course, partisan politics must be left out of consideration, and the principle must be adopted that men may be opposed to each other on public questions and yet be equally honest and patriotic. In other words, tolerance must be one of the basic principles of the association. Then there should be a strong declaration in favor of independence. In some South American countries journalistic independence is looked upon with marked disfavor. It is a thor in the side of the government, and a reflection on the character of the timeservers?

And when all this is settled we should like to see something said about the venality of the press. Of course no congress of journalists would ever think of commanding such a thing, but will it condemn? There are quite a considerable number of newspapers in South America which must be characterized as venal. They accept subsidies and other direct favors. Their editors accept offices and commissions. And in return they defend the government's blunders and vices as warmly as they could defend its legitimate and wise administration. A newspaper can exercise a great and good influence in the government of a country, providing it pursues the right course. Will the Buenos Aires congress recommend the exercise of such an influence? Will it urge the condemnation of corrupt practices, and the use of independent criticism? And will it brand the blackmailer, and timeserver, and mercenary in journalism, just as it would those characters in other professions?

COFFEE NOTES

The *Diário* says that various planters are arranging to organize an exporting agency, especially for the New York market. They will find it a losing business, we fear.

Our advice from Espírito Santo are to the effect that coffee production in that state is in a very critical condition, owing to low prices and burdensome taxation. Unless some relief is afforded the industry will soon be almost wholly abandoned.

The continued rains, accompanied by occasional days of hot sun, is most favorable for the growing coffee and a bumper crop is expected this year. The coffee should be superior in quality also, for the present weather can not fail to produce large berries as well as plenty of them. Unless some unforeseen accident happens, we shall probably see a record crop this year.

The export duties collected on coffee shipped at the port of Santos during the past year amounted to 27,002,135\$195, or over a million sterling. This will be an interesting bit of news to the American congressmen who has been objecting to the imposition of import duties on coffee for fear of spoiling what he calls a "free breakfast table." Brazil, however, does not hesitate to tax his breakfast table, and then refuses to reduce her import duties on American products by way of reciprocity.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Last year there were 2,112 interments in the public cemetery of Porto Alegre.

It is stated that on the 21st ult. the Americans at Mindão gave a dinner to Consul-General Seeger.

The rains in Ceará are said to have ceased and the exodus from the drought-stricken districts still continues.

At the municipal abattoir at Santos there were slaughtered last year 13,147 beavers, 2,363 hogs and 594 sheep.

During the month of December the São Paulo secretary of agriculture distributed 501 packages of seeds among 247 agriculturists.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 5th says that scabies are occurring there with alarming frequency. Is it optimism, or hantitus?

The municipal council of Fortaleza, Ceará, has granted a fresh beef monopoly for the period of five years, the grantees having full liberty in making prices. The people have protested.

In São Paulo vigorous measures have been adopted to suppress the sale of lottery tickets from other states. This is a case in which restrictions may with propriety be imposed on interstate traffic.

In the municipal district of Aratnáma, state of Rio de Janeiro, there have been political disturbances, in which Major Félix Moreira, member of the last legislature, is said to have been severely wounded.

A writer in the *Diário* thinks that the final result of the election for members of the legislature recently held in the state of Rio de Janeiro will be to count in 33 opponents of the ex-governor, 24 of his partisans and 3 of partisans.

A Desterro telegram of the 8th says that 21 municipalities out of 26 in the state of Santa Catharina support Senator Luís Müller against the pretensions of Senator Hercílio Luz. The affair is nothing more than a personal controversy.

Other telegrams in regard to events in the Acre district report the deaths of various members of the Brazilian filibustering expeditions, including Lícur, Pery Delaure, commander of the "Solimões," and the civil engineers Luiz C. de Souza and Victor Miranda.

The extension of time in which Ses. José Antunes das Santos & Co. are to complete the introduction of 20,000 immigrants into the state of São Paulo, having expired on 31st December last, the secretary of agriculture of that state has imposed a fine of 5,000\$ on them, and has further extended the period to 28th February next.

The São Paulo secretary of agriculture has decided that the wages of the employees of the geographical commission shall be \$8 to \$9 a day when they are on service in the field.

A Maxambomba telegram of the 10th says the thermometer marked 43° C. at midday on that day at that place. This is equivalent to 104° Fahr. There were several cases of sunstroke, one fatal, one grave, and others lighter in character. Maxambomba is not to be recommended as a summer resort.

On the 7th inst. a police sergeant and four policemen arrested a Portuguese mechanic in Lapa, a suburb of São Paulo, because the latter had accidentally pistolized the sergeant on the street in passing. The Portuguese naturally protested against his arrest and was thereupon brutally beaten and threatened with death, both on the street and at the police station. After his discharge from arrest he went to his consul in São Paulo and complained and the affair is now under investigation.

Mamão telegrams state that the Acre district is in a state of eruption—thanks to the expeditions from Pará and Mamão. There had been three encounters, one at Puerto Alfonso where the Acre revolutionists held their positions against the Bolivians, another at Riozinho where the revolutionists are besieging the Bolivians under Velasco, and another at Cariapó where the Bolivians were routed. Another version states that the Bolivians were victorious at Puerto Alfonso and took two guns from the Brazilians.

On the 11th inst. by permission of the minister of war, the remains of five soldiers of the Paraguayan army, who were shot November 22, 1893, at Pernambuco, for complicity in the naval revolt, were exhumed, and also the remains of Sergeant Silviano who was shot January 14, 1894. Their remains were transported to the Afogados parish church where they were deposited in a grave provided, *in perpetuum*, by the Sacerdote brotherhood. The *Provincial* has opened a public subscription for a suitable stone to cover their last resting place.

A Ceará telegram of the 12th says the situation of the famine-stricken refugees in that state continues to be most critical. That day 765 of them arrived at the capital, sent forward by the government fiscal of the Solimões railway. Of this party, 22 died during the journey and three on arrival, while a large number were in so weak a state that they were sent at once to the Misericórdia hospital. The journey was of only twenty four hours. The Carneiros are asking for the extension of the Solimões railway as a relief measure for the famine sufferers.

The Pará correspondent of *O Diário* telegraphed the 12th that a bulletin distributed about the city, accuses Gov. Paes de Carvalho of wasting the public money. Among others he is accused of spending over 4,000,000\$ with the "Instituto Luís Sáez" alone, without being able to give vouchers for it. One of the interesting items is the enumeration of the breakfasts and dinners given by him at public expense, which have been: 128 in 1897; 211 in 1898; 314 in 1899; and only 38 in 1900. The money was giving out and the governor had to refuse expenses. Little by little we shall learn the facts about the financial distress at the Pará state treasury.

SANTOS CRICKET MATCHES.

SEASON OF 1900.

The Cricket Committee of the Santos Athletic Club sends us the following batting and bowling averages for the past season: (1)

BATTING.

Name	Matches	High score	Times not out	Runs	Average
A. Burgoa	18	123	2	123	44.9
C. L. Stock	17	125 ²	4	128 ⁶	25
F. H. Tracey	16	56	2	56	22.2
F. H. Gépp	7	37	1	37	22
R. Murray	18	72	2	72	16.7
A. Richards	11	43	1	43	14.7
R. C. Lloyd	9	45	1	45	14.5
G. Tomlinson	6	37	3	37	13.1
A. T. Smith	11	32	3	32	11.7
C. H. Pritchard	7	29 ²	2	29 ²	9.8
H. Cookson	5	25 ²	1	25 ²	9.5
A. Keenan	17	31	1	31	9.4
W. C. Preece	7	32	1	32	9.1
A. D. Watson	9	23	—	23	9
M. S. Edwards	5	17 ²	1	17 ²	8.7
J. Meadows	16	38	3	38	8.2
H. P. Smith	15	41	1	41	7.2
H. Barton	6	10	1	10	7
H. L. Wright	10	13	3	13	6.4
C. Stuart-Smith	13	12 ²	5	12 ²	6.3
J. Calzow	9	19	1	19	4.7
S. A. Morgan	9	13	2	13	4.1
H. Beardall	13	10	3	10	4.1
J. Thompson	9	10	1	10	3.2
H. F. Hunsaker	10	6	—	6	1.7

* denotes not out

The figures above given were received week before last, but were not published in our last issue because of an error in the table of batting averages—the two columns highest score and runs being interchanged. We send a print of the table to Santos on the 28th, but as no reply has been received we give the figures as they were sent to us.—Ed. Note.

BOWLING.

Name	Total balls	Over	Maudes	Runs	Wickets	Average
G. Tomlinson	455	89.2	26	196	25	7.8
A. Burgoa	503	86.8	20	211	23	9.1
C. R. Murray	391	67.5	11	180	18	10.4
F. Tracey	953	168.4	42	407	39	10.4
A. Keenan	1272	227.4	62	506	42	12
W. C. Preece	543	102	20	300	21	14.2
R. C. Lloyd	421	79.3	16	233	16	14.5
H. Beardall	476	81.4	16	233	15	15.5
A. Richards	286	47.4	12	93	5	18.6
C. L. Stock	391	67.5	12	251	12	20.9
A. T. Smith	182	33	2	128	6	21.3

Number of matches played during the season 20, of which 6 were against the São Paulo Athletic Club, with following results: played 6; won 2; lost 1; drawn 3.

RAILROAD NOTES

A Victoria telegram of the 10th says that heavy rains have fallen in that section and that landslides have interrupted traffic on the São Espírito Santo railway.

The São Paulo *tribunal de justiça* has recently decided that the Mogiáya company shall pay 2,500,000\$ to diverse contractors, and the money was recently paid.

It would seem that the negotiations for the purchase of the Bahia and São Francisco railway by the government, were conducted by D. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *fordo do Commercio*.

About the middle of last week three barriers existed on the Minas section of the Central railway, caused by landslides. They were soon cleared away and traffic was resumed, but is still carried on with difficulty owing to the dangerous character of the cuttings at certain points.

The November traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 72,730\$500 against 64,412\$500 last year, showing a decrease of 13,700\$500. The exchange rate was 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, 1900, against 6 2/3 to 7, last; the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts were £ 2,973 this year and £ 2,457 last year, an increase of £ 406. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 10,911 against £ 30,791 last year, a gain of £ 10,120.

The December traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

1900	1899
Inward freights... tons	51,171
do since 1st Jan.	501,897
Outward freights... "	36,243
do since 1st Jan.	407,728
Passenger carried.....	93,535
do since 1st Jan.	1,049,215
Inter-state traffic, tons	16,337

Excellent terms appear to have been obtained by the Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company from the Brazilian government for the sale of the line. It may be noted that the transaction is to be completed on June 30 next, thus coinciding with the date fixed for the resumption of specific payments on the Brazilian debt. We doubt not that the railway company will receive the bond portion of the payment all right; but we have grave reservations as to Brazilian cash payments about that time. — *Financial News*, Dec. 21.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 29th December were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	205,618\$
item last year.....	248,921\$
Decrease for week.....	43,303\$
Equivalent in gold this year (9%).....	8,460
item last year (7 d.)	£ 2,760
Increase in sterling for week.....	£ 1,200
Total receipts since January.....	£ 557,501
item last year.....	£ 523,803
Increase since January.....	£ 33,698

LOCAL NOTES

— There were 17 cases of alleged bubonic pest in the Paula Cândido hospital on the 13th inst.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday's date says that other cases of bubonic pest have appeared at Tucuman.

— It is reported from Buenos Aires that Minister Gorostigal has presented his resignation as minister at Rio de Janeiro.

— How does the municipal government suppose that a poor man can get three, four and five months without pay? Will his landlord wait that long for his rent? And will his *renda* supply him with food on credit for so long a time?

— It is said that an Austrian scientific commission is coming to Brazil to study the flora and explore the tableland regions of the interior.

— No matter how critical may be the state of the country, if you will work for the government and are worth a price, you can count on getting it.

— It is said that the minister of war will send three officers to study the organization of European armies. This is, of course, a measure of economy and practical utility.

— The minister of war has selected three military officers to serve as military attachés to the legations at Washington, Buenos Aires and the capitals of the Pacific coast republics.

— Attention is called to the general meeting of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association at the City Club on Saturday next, at half past four o'clock. A full attendance is expected, of course.

— We have not yet heard why that police delegate was present at the examination of Mr. Petersen's baggage at the customs office last July. It would be interesting to know what his suspicions were.

— The annual meeting of subscribers to the British Subscription Library was held on Friday, the 11th inst. The accounts presented showed the institution to be in a very satisfactory condition. The retiring committee was re-elected.

— Under the pretext of preserving the public health the authorities squander large sums of money and commit all sorts of arbitrary acts. And yet they neglect the simple precaution of paying the laborers employed in the service of cleaning the streets.

— Among our personal friends there are only two who insist on calling this the second year of the century—the Kiser and Crashley. As they are both devoted friends of *The Rio News* we have concluded to run a double calendar and consider the discussion at an end. In other words, honors are even. Hoch, der Kaisley!

— We are informed that Consul General Seeger and Mrs. Seeger are expected to arrive here this afternoon on the French packet "Cordillère." They embarked on this steamer at Pernambuco, having reached that port on the northern coasting steamer. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Seeger will reside at the Hotel Central, Petrópolis.

— It is reported that Judges Pereira Franco, Aquino e Castro and Gonçalves de Carvalho of the supreme court are to be retired, and Drs. Eneas Galvão, Alberto Torres and Godofredo Cunha are to be appointed to the vacancies. Alberto Torres is the retiring governor of Rio de Janeiro, and Godofredo Cunha is Quintino Bocayuva's son-in-law.

— We are very sorry we can not meet the wishes of our contemporary of the national printing office and federal treasury. There are so many good people who appreciate the twaddle that appears in these columns, that we are constrained to keep it up. They think that twaddle is much better than mercenary pen work, and we are inclined to agree with them.

— We deeply regret to note the death of Count Pietro Antonelli, Italian minister to this capital, which, according to telegrams published this morning, occurred on board the steamer "Savio" on the 11th inst. It is stated that death was caused by heart disease, aggravated by a chill obtained when landing at the Canary Islands. He was greatly esteemed at this capital, both in diplomatic and social circles, and his death will be deeply regretted.

— We are indebted to the courtesy of the director-general of the postoffice for specimen copies of the postcard and postal memorandum issued by the Argentine postoffice in honor of the visit of President Canípols Salles to Buenos Aires. They afford artistic souvenirs of the event which has created so friendly a sentiment between these two neighboring countries, and will with good reason be treasured by everyone fortunate enough to obtain copies. We beg Dr. Antônio Pires de Souza to accept our sincere thanks for the specimens sent us.

— The advance report of the public health officials shows that the deaths in this city during the last half of December (16 days) numbered 855, which is a very satisfactory exhibit for the season. The deaths from infectious diseases were, pulmonary consumption 126, malaria 26, small-pox 21, beri-beri 6, influenza 8, yellow fever 4, typhoid fever 4, bubonic pest 3, measles 2 and diphtheria 1. The births numbered 498, and the marriages 126. The temperature on Castle Hill was: maximum 31.1° C. (87.9° Fahr.), minimum 20.2° C. (68.36° Fahr.), average 25.5° C. (77.9° Fahr.)

— It was announced one day last week that the negotiations between the government and a certain foreign diplomat had come to an unfruitful end. On the following day we were greatly surprised to see the said diplomat launching *lett-à-tête* with the editor of one of the opposition journals. Previously he was almost unwilling to recognize an editor in the street who was in the habit of criticizing the government, but under the stress of defeat he went so far as to even lunch with one. Perhaps he will even yet agree to the opinions of *The Rio News*, undiplomatic as they may be!

— Now that the American minister has rendered the usual honors to Gov. Quintino Bocayuva, we should like to call attention to a certain article in the *Páiz*, of which Sr. Bocayuva has been editor for many years, at the time when the United States was forcing Chile to give satisfaction for an assault on some American sailors in the streets of Valparaíso, advocating a Latin-American alliance against the United States, and to the very significant circumstance that ever since the Spanish-American war the *Páiz* has always given the place of honor at the head of its telegrams to its dispatches from Spain. The conclusion is that the *Páiz* was in sympathy with Spain during that war, and that it feels nothing more than an academic affection for the United States.

— On the morning of the 9th inst. the curtain of the street-cleaning service struck because they had received no pay for four months. Some slight disorder resulted, but nothing serious. The director sent out a circular threatening to dismiss them if they did not return to their work. We wonder if the director's pay is four months in arrears? Promises were made and the curtain resolved work, but as the promises were not kept the strike was renewed on the morning of the 12th and some violence followed, the strikers among those who were willing to work. During the day the director of the service had a consultation with the prefect, and the result was a posted notice that payment of wages in arrears would begin on the 15th inst., but only for those who returned to work within a fixed time. The strike was not suspended, and the superintendent of the service, Dr. Abdon Milanez, was then obliged to resign. It now appears that arrears of wages will be paid without condition, and the men are returning to their work.

— For some time we have suspected that the *Gazeta de Notícias* (at whose instigation we shall not venture to say) has been trying to strike a jest of that reciprocity treaty, and its issue of last Thursday confirms our suspicion. The negotiations, says the *Gazeta* in that issue, seem to make no progress. And yet, it adds, Col. Page Bryan, the worthy American minister, has displayed extraordinary activity and done all that it is humanly possible to do to induce the Brazilian government to take this matter into consideration. And so acceptable did his proposal seem that duly authorized (by some one whose name the *Gazeta* fails to disclose) it communicated it to the United States government in a telegram of Oct. 5. But now it appears that *it fails to receive* for it seems, says the *Gazeta*, that a new examination is necessary. And the *Gazeta* coolly informs us that we must not be astonished if some time should elapse before a definite proposal is even framed. And in the meantime the representative of the American government (to whom the *Gazeta* doubtless attributes the intention of being a second Matheson) must, says the *Gazeta*, possess his soul in patience and await the result. Now, is not the *Gazeta* laughing? And has not someone authorized it to laugh? Well, *riro bien qui rira le dernier*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

O Presbiteriano, a religious review published monthly at São João d'El Rey by Rev. H. S. Allyn.

Anuario da Igreja Methodista Brasileira, the official registry of the annual conference held at São Paulo 12th July 1899.

L'Etoile du Sud; commemorative issue celebrating the 20th anniversary (10th January) of the publication of that paper. Our colleague will accept our hearty congratulations on this occasion, and it is to be hoped that we may both exchange greetings when the next score of years are completed.

BUSINESS NOTES

— Business men at Belo Horizonte are organizing an association similar to the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro.

— The consumption tax paid last year by the match factory of José Scarsi & Co. amounted to 1,672,000\$ against 1,569,000\$ in 1899.

— It is stated that the government has ordered in London a new issue of 500 reis and 200 notes to substitute those now in circulation.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of the 10th says that the steamers "Maskelyne" and "Asiatic Princes" have been chartered to convey flour to Rio de Janeiro.

— We can not see that the government has yet fulfilled its promise to deposit 25,000,000\$ with the Banco da República for the purpose of assisting commerce by means of discounts.

— On the 8th inst. a commission chosen by the Associação dos Empregados no Comércio went to the municipal council to present a protest against the export duties levied on the products of this municipality.

— The private banks of Santos, says the *Comércio de S. Paulo*, of the 11th inst., advise that the situation there is very bad. They assert that the sugar business has resulted most disastrously, and that business in general is paralysed.

— We regret to bear that Mr. Phillip Pope has been compelled by failing health to retire from the managing directorship of the Caricó cotton mills, which position he has held for the last nine years. He has succeeded, provisionally, by Mr. Henry F. Tyler.

— The government has instructed the Pernambuco port improvements commission to proceed at once to make the required surveys for an iron pier at Fortaleza, Ceará, for the use of the custom house at that port. The budget appropriates 200,000\$ for the work.

— A telegram of the 11th inst. states that on the 21st inst. the aggregate cash balances of the S. Paulo banks, not including the Banco União do Brasil, which up to that date had not published its balance-sheet, amounted to 47,163,414,592\$, against 55,902,971,575\$ on Dec. 31, 1899.

— The municipal council, in looking about for something to tax, has decided to impose a tax of 10\$ a year on literate minors. But how about the collecting? And how are the collectors to find out whether a child can read and write, or not? Are there to be examinations, and certificates, and all that? Better fix your definite ancestors, gentlemen!

— On the 10th the prefect signed a municipal resolution resounding recent acts of the same kind imposing export duties on municipal products, and imposing new regulations and taxes on vehicles. It seems to be quite immaterial to the authorities how the matter goes, but it is satisfactory to know that they were impressed by the sudden condemnation of these taxes by business men.

— The *Jornal do Comércio* is informed that the Central railway administration has decided to accept the proposal for supplying River Plate grease, instead of Rio Grande grease. The expenditure on this item amounts to £12,000 per annum, which the *Jornal* regrets to say will go out of the country and assist in keeping exchange down. Pobre Brasil! even in axle grease the fates are against her!

— The *Juiz* of the commercial chamber of the civil and criminal court, Dr. José Luiz de Bulhões Peleira, approved on the 8th inst. the agreement made by the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro and Banco Rural e Hypothecário with their creditors, and appointed auditors for the said creditors to accompany the liquidation of the liabilities of the two banks. The terms of the record were published some time ago.

— The *Gazeta de Notícias* undertakes to lecture manufacturers on their want of foresight. You complain, says the *Gazeta*, that you have large stocks of merchandise which you can't sell and you assert that your situation is critical. Why, then, did you manufacture so much? Manufacturers will doubtless answer that they had no idea that burdensome taxation would so greatly check consumption. They may also confess that their foresight is not equal to the *Gazeta*'s hindsight.

— The *Páiz* of the 11th says that an inquiry into the reports in circulation regarding the sale of the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers shows that proposals have been received but are not considered satisfactory. One foreign syndicate offers £800,000 for the property, and another £300,000. The government, however, wants to sell the cake and still keep it; it wants someone to pay a big price for the property and leave the steamers at the disposition of the government in case of war. In that case, it must try another Brazilian company.

— We lately announced that the scheme for the expansion of the dock system of Rio de Janeiro had at length been taken in hand seriously, the contractors having actually commenced operations in compliance with the terms of the concession. There are now indications of preparations for the flotation of a large amount of capital in connection with this undertaking. We hear the company is to have a capital of £5,000,000, very considerable portion of which will be allotted in shares to the concessionaries. The issue will not be publicly floated before the beginning of the year, and there is some talk of participations being offered in New York.—*South American Journal*, Dec. 8.

— It is announced that the national treasury will remit £200,000 to London by the first steamer.

— The amount of paper money in circulation on December 31st, according to an official report, was 669,631,719,000\$, the reduction in November having been 10,655,000\$.

— It is stated that on the 31st ult. there was a cash balance of 15,316,562,390\$ in the S. Paulo state treasury. Is Gov. Rodrigues Alves giving President Campos Sales an object lesson?

— On Saturday last the minister of finance made a little bonfire out of 1,000,000\$ in paper money, 7,106 apolices of the 1899 loan, and 494 inscripções of the Banco da República, amounting to 4,979,400\$.

— The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 9th states that two representatives of Messrs. Theodor Wille & Co. had an interview with the prefect on the 8th, and that the presumption is that a renewal of a bill was the subject under discussion.

— The liabilities of the municipal government of Manáos are said to amount to 43,643,124,000\$. If true, it is a fitting result of the corruption and extravagance which have characterized the government of that state.

— A telegram of the 11th inst. states the revenue of the municipal government of Bahia amounted last year to 3,284,000\$ and the expenditure to 3,204,000\$. The indebtedness of that government to banks had been reduced up to the end of the year from \$89,000\$ to 347,000\$.

— On Saturday the caixa da amortização paid out 1,740 cheques for interest on 1895 and 1897 apolices, representing an aggregate of \$9,197,000,000. The officials of that department state that this is the largest sum ever paid out in one day, and that it was accomplished without the slightest hitch.

— The negotiation for a foreign loan for the state of Pára seems to have failed after all. The foreigners are evidently afraid of a state where extravagance has been ruining riot for so many years. The *Páiz*, of Pará, now says the state government will issue apolices at 8%, drawing 7 per cent, and reeable in five years.

— It is stated that the municipal prefect had a long conference with the minister of finance on the 12th and succeeded in arranging a loan of 1,000,000\$ at the Banco da República with which to pay arrears of wages. The loan is guaranteed by the national treasury, and will be on three short-term bills of 300,000\$, 500,000\$ and 200,000\$. Let us hope that this will not be classed as assistance of commerce.

— The following returns of customs receipts for the month of December, in addition to those published in our last issue, have been made public:

	1900	1899
Santos.....	3,917,505,955	4,281,484,374
Aracaju.....	104,359,259	not stated.
Victoria.....	53,307,525	26,611,848
Penedo.....	13,293,878	12,036,534
Macapá.....	2,096,246	not stated.
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,038,487,591	"
Uruguai.....	77,635,485	"
Porto Alegre.....	501,857,383	customhouse closed.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 15th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1,000),
gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brasiliense milreis (\$1,000)
in U. S. coin at \$4.565 per £ 1 stg..... 54 75 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1897
do £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London
to-day..... 10 d.
Present value of the Brasiliense milreis (gold)
(paper). 24700
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper). 370 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis
in U. S. coin at \$4.565 per £ 1 stg..... 20 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £ 1 st. in
Brazilian currency (paper). 49414
Value of £ 1 sterling 24900

EXCHANGE.
Jan. 7.—The market was untroubled during the day. Business transacted regular.
Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32-9 7/8
" " closing 9 13/16-9 27/32
Private bills..... opening 9 29/32
" " closing 9 7/8-9 29/32
Official value of the milreis 364-365 reis gold.

Jan. 8.—To-day's market was very uncertain. Transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32-9 7/8
" " closing 9 13/16-9 29/32
Private bills..... opening 9 15/16
" " closing 9 7/8-9 15/16
Official value of the milreis 364-365 reis gold.

Jan. 9.—The situation of the market was quiet and closed with a decline in rates.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32-9 7/8
" " closing 9 27/32
Private bills..... opening 9 29/32
" " closing 9 7/8-9 29/32
Official value of the milreis 364-365 reis gold.

Jan. 10.—To-day's market continued quiet, with small transactions.

Official quotations on London were.

Bank bills..... opening 9 27/32-9 7/8
" " closing 9 27/32
Private bills..... opening 9 29/32
" " closing 9 7/8-9 29/32
Official value of the milreis 364-365 reis gold.

Jau. 11.—The market showed firmer rates than on the preceding days. Transactions reported, however, were few in number.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 27/32
" "	closing 9 24/32
Private bills.....	opening 9 29/32
" "	closing 9 15/16—9 31/32

Official value of the milreis 365 reis gold.

Jau. 12.—The situation of to-day's market was unchanged. Business transacted regular.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 27/32
" "	closing 9 31/32
Private bills.....	opening 9 31/32
" "	closing 10—10 1/32

Official value of the milreis 365 reis gold.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED,

Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20 £ 1,000,000
do paid up..... 500,000
Reserve Fund..... 350,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1900.

Assets:

Capital, uncalled.....	4,441,144,840
Bills discounted.....	1,699,350,700
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,781,719,866
Bills receivable.....	3,406,788,570
Head office and branches.....	9,912,167,870
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	8,8,6,864,660
Bankers' accounts.....	2,010,107,030
Cash.....	2,621,205,660
	34,696,557,250

Liabilities:

Capital.....	8,885,863,856
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	3,018,243,930
do in account current, with notice.....	1,574,407,250
do fixed maturity and by bills.....	569,719,870
Head office and branches.....	7,202,427,140
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	7,205,537,530
Bills deposited.....	1,621,327,150
do payable.....	213,411,110
Bankers' accounts.....	4,155,639,360
	34,696,557,250

E. & O. N.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th JANUARY, 1901.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
J. W. Appley, Acting Manager.
Harold Evers, Acting Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th January, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a slight improvement in sales during the week, the reported sales being 13,000 bags, against 37,000 bags during the preceding week. Prices receded somewhat, though there was a slight recovery on Saturday, which was unanticipated yesterday. The fluctuations in foreign markets, and the tendency for exchange to rise, helped to keep transactions here within a very narrow limit.

Foreign advices show that the sales last week were: New York 127,000 bags, Havre 126,000 Hamburg 88,000, London 89,000—total 430,000 bags, against 397,000 in the same week last year and 333,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the past week were as follows:

Rating prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported Santos, Good per arroba	Average per 10 kilos
Jan. 7... 10	100—10 300	12,000 bags. 6200
" 8... 10	100—10 300	2,000 " 6 200
" 9... 9	800—10 300	7,000 " 6 100
" 10... 9	700—9 900	9,000 " 6 000
" 11... 9	700—9 900	6,000 " 6 000
" 12... 9	800—10 000	5,000 " 5 900

The shipments since our last report have been:

15,500 bags for the United States
5,965 " Europe
— " Cape of Good Hope
697 " River Plate, etc.
3,196 " Coastwise

35,258 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States	bag.
Jan. 7 New-York Germ. str. <i>Rugosa</i>	8,202
" do Br. str. <i>Others</i>	27,029
Europe:	
Jan. 5 Smyrna lt. str. <i>Orione</i>	125
6 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Pernambuco</i>	1,440
7 Marseilles Fr. str. <i>Alasce</i>	2,128
Philippeville do.....	125
8 Smyrna do.....	125
London Br. str. <i>Danube</i>	1,291
9 Smyrna lt. str. <i>Città di Genova</i>	3,125
Constantinople do.....	250

Metello do.....	250
Spezia do.....	6
12 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Buenos Ayres</i>	495
Elsewhere:	
Jan. 9 Buenos Ayres Br. str. <i>Magdalena</i>	577
Montevideo do.....	120

Construções:	
Jan. 3 Northern ports str. <i>Jaguar</i>	40
4 do do str. <i>Alagoas</i>	940
Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types	
we were the following:	

Jan. 12	Jau. 5
No. 6... 10	100 bags 105 bags
7... 10,000	10,200
8... 9,600	9,800
9... 9,300	9,500

The stock was estimated this morning at 256,358 bags, against 23,233 bags for the previous week and 35,265 bags for the week before.

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Jan. 12	Jau. 5

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CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

(Fluids and powders.)

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and

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(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

sold by ZERRENNER, BÜLOW & Co.

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SANTOS:—Largo Monte Alegre 10.

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The best table water, being absolutely natural, and is bottled on the same system adopted by the Carlsbad, Apollinaris, Viehy and other renowned European mineral waters.

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They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

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One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Kortting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.**MELLIN'S FOOD** is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.**MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.***Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.*

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FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pictures, Marble work Statuary and objects de luxe in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage ordinary caused by its employés to goods confided to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

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The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employés, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

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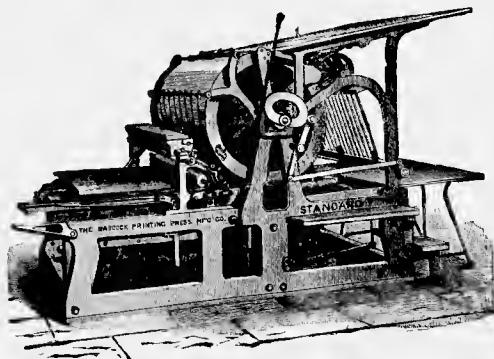
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